

**REMARKS**

In a final Office Action dated February 2, 2005, the Examiner rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. patent no. 6,571,109). The rejections are traversed and reconsideration is hereby respectfully requested.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim. Claim 1 teaches detecting, at a first CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a first analog fax machine, a first multi-byte message preamble that identifies the first element of a sequence in a facsimile control message transmission. The first CDMA cellular terminal sends, to a second CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a second analog fax machine, a preamble message indicator that signals to the second CDMA cellular network terminal the beginning of an analog facsimile control message transmission. Upon receipt of the preamble message indicator, the second CDMA cellular terminal regenerates the first multibyte message preamble to the second analog fax machine. By teaching a conveyance of the preamble indicator, claim 1 provides for processing to proceed without waiting for the wireless transmission of the preamble itself, thereby reducing the fax transmission duration.

With respect to claim 1, the Examiner contended that Kim teaches a base station 30 that detects a first CDMA terminal 20 that is coupled to a first fax machine 10. The Examiner further contended that Kim teaches a sending, from the first CDMA terminal 20 to a second CDMA terminal 40 coupled to a second fax machine 70, a first multi-byte message that identifies the first element of a fax sequence, which message corresponds to a preamble message indicator, at the beginning of a fax transmission (col. 4, line 49 to col. 5, line 15). In particular, the Examiner contended that the preamble message indicator is the ring tone confirmation shown by S0 in FIG. 4A, which signal precedes a "preamble." The Examiner contended that the claimed preamble message corresponds to the phase training at steps S6, S7, or S11 of FIG. 4A of Kim. The Examiner then contended that Kim teaches the second CDMA terminal 40 regenerating the first multibyte preamble message upon receipt of the preamble message indicator and conveying the regenerated multibyte preamble message to the second fax machine 70 (see also col. 5, lines 7-10).

The applicants respectfully believe that the Examiner has misinterpreted Kim. Kim teaches a transmitting end fax machine 10 that is coupled to a transmitting end wireless terminal 20 having a first modem. Transmitting end wireless terminal 20 wirelessly communicates with a base station 30 that is coupled to a Wireless Local Loop (WLL) processing unit 40. Kim further teaches a receiving end fax machine 70 that may access WLL processing unit 40 via a public switching telephone network (PSTN) 50.

The Examiner contended that a ring tone confirmation taught by Kim (signal S0 in FIG. 4A) corresponds to the preamble message indicator of claim 1. The applicants respectfully disagree. The ring tone confirmation shown by S0 in FIG. 4A of Kim is merely exchanged between transmitting end fax machine 10 and transmitting end wireless terminal 20, and more particularly a modem 21 of terminal 20. In other words, the ring tone confirmation is confined to the transmitting end. This is completely different from the preamble message indicator taught by claim 1, which message specifically indicates a preamble and is conveyed from a first CDMA cellular terminal (coupled to a first fax machine) to a second CDMA cellular terminal (that is coupled to a second fax machine). In addition, as the ring tone confirmation cited by the Examiner is merely exchanged between equipment at the transmitting end, it is impossible for the receiving end to take action in response to receiving the ring tone confirmation. By contrast, claim 1 teaches a regeneration of a preamble at the receiving end in response to receipt of the preamble message indicator from the transmitting end.

The Examiner further contended that the "preamble" indicated by the ring tone confirmation (S0) corresponds to the phase training messages S6, S7, or S11 of FIG. 4A of Kim. Again, the applicants respectfully believe that the Examiner has misinterpreted Kim. The ring tone confirmation (S0) of Kim is not an indicator of any of these other messages, let alone a message specifically indicating another message. Furthermore, none of these other messages are preambles. S6 is the phase training message and it is merely a command conveyed by a control function of a receiving end CPU to a modem function of the receiving end CPU. S7 is a protocol negotiation between the transmitting end and the receiving end, and S11 is merely a signal exchanged between the transmitting end fax machine 10 and the transmitting end wireless terminal 20. Not only does Kim

not teach a preamble here, but none of these messages are even end-to-end messages like the preamble taught by claim 1, whose end-to-end exchange is expedited by the preamble message indicator of claim 1. Nowhere does Kim teach anything concerning preambles or concerning a conveyance of a message that specific is an indicator of another wireless message between a transmitting end and a receiving end, let alone a conveyance of a message that specifically is a preamble indicator between the first wireless terminal and the second wireless terminal.

Therefore, Kim does not teach the limitations of claim 1 of detecting, at a first CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a first analog fax machine, a first multi-byte message preamble that identifies the first element of a sequence in a facsimile control message transmission, sending by, the first CDMA cellular terminal to a second CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a second analog fax machine, a preamble message indicator that signals to the second CDMA cellular network terminal the beginning of an analog facsimile control message transmission, and re-generating, at the second CDMA cellular network terminal, the first multi-byte message preamble to the second analog fax machine upon receipt of the preamble message indicator. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully request that claim 1 may now be passed to allowance.

Since claims 2-11 depend upon allowable claim 1, the applicants respectfully request that claims 2-11 may now be passed to allowance.

Claim 12 provides a first CDMA data terminal that detects a transmission message preamble identifying the beginning of an ITU T.30-compliant facsimile transmission message from a first analog fax machine and which thereafter sends to a distant second CDMA data terminal a reduced duration preamble indicator (PMI) message that signals to a second data terminal the beginning of a T.30 facsimile transmission. Claim 12 further provides that the second CDMA data terminal is capable of detecting the reduced duration preamble indicator message and in response thereto, initiating a T.30 preamble transmission to a second analog fax machine. As noted above, such a first CDMA data terminal and a second CDMA data terminal are not taught by Kim. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully request that claim 12 may now be passed to allowance.

As the applicants have overcome all substantive rejections and objections given by the Examiner and have complied with all requests properly presented by the Examiner, the applicants contend that this Amendment, with the above discussion, overcomes the Examiner's objections to and rejections of the pending claims. Therefore, the applicants respectfully solicit allowance of the application. If the Examiner is of the opinion that any issues regarding the status of the claims remain after this response, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned representative to expedite resolution of the matter.

Respectfully submitted,  
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